

No. 6012	號三十零千大第	日一廿月正年丑丁緒光	HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1877.	一拜禮	號五月三英	港香	PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH.
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第六千零二十二號

光緒丁丑年正月念一日

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1877.

禮拜一

號五月三英 港香

[PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH.]

THE ZEPHYRUS

"YESSO."
 Purchased, will be dematched for the first
 time on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst.,
 at eight o'clock.
 Freight on Passage, apply to
 BROOKS LAFRAIK & Co.
 Cantonment, 5th March, 1877.


NOTICED, A CLERK OF WORKS, possess-
 ing a thorough knowledge of Build-
 ings, to Superintend Works in the
 "China," "Amoy," "Swatow," or
 "Province of WORKS, SINGAPORE."
 3 Shanghai, 29th February, 1877.

NOTICE.
 ROBERT SMITH & COMPANY,
 GENERAL, SPIRIT, & DEER MERCHANTS,
 SHANGHAI.

We have appointed Messrs. NORTON & Co.,
 111 STREET, GEORGE'S ROAD, our AGENTS
 for receiving from whom Supplies of our
 Goods may be obtained.
 Lists on application.
 GEORGE SMITH & Co.

Agents at
ARTHUR CO

ROW..... Messrs. NEWMAN & Co.
 Messrs. GEPF & Co.
 OHAMA.....ALEX. W. GLENNIE, Esq.
 59 Shanghai, 21st February, 1877.



NAVAL CONTRACT, 1877-8.
 TENDERS, in duplicate, will be
 RECEIVED by the Undersigned, until
 16th

SURSDAY, the
one desirous of SU

of the year 1877-8, viz.:— BREAD BRUF VEGETABLES WATER SOFT LARD BISCUIT	RAISINS WATER SOFT LARD BISCUIT
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and further Particulars to be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
J. BREMMER,
Naval Storekeeper.

Viceregal Yard, Hongkong.
23rd February, 1877. [34]

EDUCATION.

JOSEPH'S ENGLISH SCHOOL,
HONGKONG.
is conducted by the BROTHERS of the ORDEIN

J. T. RAYMOND,
and Vicar Apostolic

namites, Portuguese, French, and Chinese.
 A distinctive feature of this School is the care
 to Commercial Education.
 Applications for admission should be ad-
 dressed to the Directors:
BROTHER HINDLEH,
 8, Cairne Road, Hongkong.
 The Terms are:—
 CLASS BOARDERS, per month..... \$20.
 AND CLASS BOARDERS, per month..... \$15.
 Prospectus on Application.
 837 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1877.

NOTICE.
AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
 ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
 we hereby ASSUME CHARGE of the
 BUSINESS of the Company, and the Port-
 of Call of the Company, and the Office of the
 Company will remain at No. 36, Praya Central,
 C. D. T. SMITH is authorised to SIGN
 and to

should be sent to the
1 Envelopes, address:

the security's sake. Shippers of Overland
to be requested to endorse on the Envelope
Munks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to
concord with those in their Bills of Lading.
RUSSELL & Co. Agents.
in 237 Hongkong, 8th February, 1877.

STORAGE.

GOODS received on Storage in Four Spacious
Granite Godowns, marked A, of about
1,000, 2,000, 3,000, and 4,000 cubic feet
at the rate of 100 and 200 Cents a Month per Ton. Also
at 100 CENTS to LET at any reasonable
rate. Apply to
TANG LOK,
of TANG YEE GOW, 8th February, 1877.
in 231 Hongkong, 8th February, 1877.

A. T. C. A. R.

HOUSE AND
RENTS
BROKEN DOWN

UNDEBATEABLES
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

U N L N:
PHOTOGRAPHER,
RUSSELL ROAD, NO. 50, 12 ESTABLES,
Opposite the Oriental Bank, Hongkong.
SCALES OF PRICES:—
Carte de Visite, Single Person, 1 doz., \$1.50
Albumin Pictures..... 1 doz., \$4.00
on 25 " Hongkong, 23 January, 1871.

STORAGE
COALS received on Storage in First-class
Godowns of about 50,000 tons Capacity,
situated on the Praya West, Warchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

Notices to Consignees.

~~Steamship Stat.~~

Arrived, Consignments of Goods are being landed at
risk by the Undersigned into their Goods,
whence, from the Wharf or Boats
may be delivered to the consignees.
Goods will be sent on to Shanghai
on DATE, the contrary is given before
NOTICE, the 27th instant.
Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th
instant will be subject to rent.
To Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
J. & B. N. & Co.,
No 29, Hongkong, 27th February, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are
requested to send in their Bills of Lading
undelivered for countersignature, and
to be immediately delivered; this Cargo has been
insured at the Undersigned's expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.

H. DU POURET.

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

Ex Tigre, 9th February, 1877.

No. 257/279.....	14 cases Merchandise.
in diamond.....	
No. 1.....	2 cases Oil.
Ex Anadyr, 22nd February, 1877.	
No. 1.....	1 case Mechanique.
No. 150.....	1 case Clothing.
No. 164.....	1 case Perfumery.
	1 case Hats.

Hong Kong, 1st March, 1877.

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1877.
(Which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the best and most reliable sources, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains—
THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANTOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOCHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAIKI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.
THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPOHONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong, the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.
It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.
It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;
THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI;
Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS, in use at the PEAK;
Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work);
and

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.
The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at \$5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directors, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, where they will be forwarded, or to the following Agents:—

MADAO.—Messrs. L. A. de Grupa.
SWATOW.—Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOI.—Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.
FOCHOW.—Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.
HAIKOW.—Messrs. Hodge & Co.
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HAIPOHONG.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HANOI.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

NOTICE.
A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
FARMACIERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS SURVEILLORS,
And
STERILIZED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Notice.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or 827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 27, 1877.

The telegram published in another column states that the Joint Committee of the House of Congress on Chinese Immigration into United States have published their report. In it they recommended that the Treaty between America and China should be restricted to commercial purposes and the admission of immigrants to be subject to regulation and restraint. They do not, it is satisfactory to note, advocate the prohibition of Chinese immigration altogether, as some of the anti-Chinese party hoped they would. But they evidently consider that the immigration from the Orient is a blessing of which the country can have too much. If there had ever been any probability of the Chinese pouring into the States in such hosts as to threaten to outnumber the

casual population there would have been some ground for the agitation which led to the appointment of the committee. But there never really was any cause for the alarm, which has only been fanned and kept in motion by interested politicians. What are the facts in connection with this immigration?

There are in the Pacific States about a hundred thousand Chinese. Of these there are not, in all probability, five thousand women, and scarcely one of either sex has any intention of making America a home. They are the shifting portion of the population in California; they are perpetually coming and going. When they have saved a little money they take passage for the Flowery Land, intending to start business in some way there; they never dream of remaining away from their families, kindred, and friends for life. So long, therefore, as the Chinese immigrants continued to be more temporary sojourners in the States, there was no possible cause for apprehension, and no necessity to restrict their influx. The law of supply and demand would soon have regulated that. Had they poured in too fast, the result would have been lack of employment, and advice would have been sent to China by the Six Companies to check the flow of immigration. The Chinese are sharp enough to look after their own interests, and they would soon have taken measures to prevent the labour market from being overstocked. The Pacific States owe so much of their prosperity to Chinese labour that they would surely regret to see any serious impediments placed in the way of their obtaining it in the future. It is very possible, however, now that the elections are over, that no active steps will be taken in the matter. The question seems already to have subsided in a great measure in California. Until some necessity is shown for action it would certainly be better to allow unrestrained immigration to the Chinese.

The new instruction in Japan threatens to be even more serious than that at first anticipated. The Kumeo and Yamaguchi rising was partial and spasmodic, more in the nature of an *outrage* than an organized rebellion, while the demonstrations of the farmers in various parts were really nothing more than local riots, and never presented much danger of growing into a general outbreak. But the present movement appears likely to assume more formidable dimensions. As yet, so far as we are aware, no open display of violence has been attempted beyond the seizure of a steamer by a body of samurai, while no blood has actually been shed. But the air is charged with rumours and the greatest uneasiness prevails. The very quietness of the rebels is ominous; it is like the lull before a tempest. They are evidently not anxious to strike a first blow, and meantime are pushing on preparations in a manner sufficiently alarming. It now appears that they have been contemplating a revolt for a considerable period, and only waited for the time to become ripe. It is well known that they can secretly put an army in the field. A large military force has always existed in Satsuma. They have, in point of fact, no less than three separate bodies, numbering collectively twenty-one thousand men, ready for action, and it is reported that they can arm forty thousand men. Moreover they possess some heavy Krupp guns, a large store of rifles, and can manufacture ammunition. It is also said that the samurai of Kishu are likely, in the event of matters coming to a crisis, to again break out; while the farmers in some districts, for reasons unexplained, are ready to rebel at a moment's notice. The situation, it must be confessed, is an awkward one for the Japanese Government, and will tax its energies and resources to the utmost to meet it successfully. It is, of course, buckling to the task, and has taken active measures to quell the rebellion. Large bodies of troops and constabulary are being despatched to the disaffected districts as fast as they can be transported, one of the finest vessels in the navy has been ordered to Shimonoseki, and the Government has telegraphed to England asking when the three men-of-war now building there will be ready. If the insurrection is to be subdued quickly and effectually it can only be done by prompt and stern measures, unless, indeed, hostilities can be averted by the intervention of the Satusama chiefs. It is to be feared, however, that matters have gone too far for any attempt at conciliation to succeed, and that the rebels will not brook interference now. If it does come to a contest, the country generally must suffer severely. At the present time the want of money is grievously felt in Japan, the expenditure for many non-paying enterprises being very high, and the revenue woefully diminished by the recent sweeping reduction in the land tax. A civil war on a large scale could scarcely fail to bring the country to the verge of bankruptcy. It would likewise entail upon the people for years to come a heavy additional burden of taxation, tending to render them dissatisfied and discontented. The grant of any money for the development of public works would be grudged and opposed, and progress would be stayed. The making of roads—a matter of the greatest importance to the welfare of the country—has been much neglected, and will be still further deferred by this insurrection. The improvements in agriculture, upon which the future prosperity of the mass of the population so largely depends, will stand little chance of receiving attention in the midst of a sanguinary conflict. Altogether, the prospect looks very gloomy for the land of the Rising Sun. And, after all, what, as the *Japan Mail* asks, does Satsuma want? This is a question which it is difficult to answer. The insurgents assert that they have grievances, and bring forward the abolition of the ancient custom of wearing swords, the capitalization of the pensions of the samurai, and the loss of southern Sighuan, but they must know that the latter cannot be restored, and the former are certainly not worth going to war for. It is to be hoped that some settlement will yet be arrived at by which the impending struggle may be averted, and that the country will be spared the horrors of a civil war.

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There will be a Marine Corps of Infantry tomorrow, at 11 a.m., to investigate into the circumstances attending the loss of the British ship *Leif Ericson*.

The U.S. flag ship *Albatross* brings intelligence that H.M.S. *June* was to leave Singapore on the 25th inst. for her own department on a passage up the China Sea, calling at Takung.

At the Peak the maximum temperature during the past week was recorded in Saturday's Gazette as 65.0; the minimum 43.0; at the Harbour Master's Office, Praya West, the maximum was 69.0, the minimum 53.0. A good deal of rain fell during the week.

The British steamer *Edinburgh*, in the employ of the Eastern Extension, Australasian, and China Telegraph Company, which arrived on Saturday night, called at Cape St. James to test cable and services, and left the same day for Hongkong. The vessel was a *Union*, which was a day before the steamship *Edinburgh* left for Hongkong. The heavy gales caused the vessel to make no headway, and the captain, Mr. J. L. Leighton, was obliged to put into Leighton. Nothing was seen of the *Edinburgh* on the passage, and that vessel was not in Manila when the *Edinburgh* left on the 25th inst.

The following Post-office notification is published in Saturday's Gazette.—Enquiries having been made at this office as to the special mail to be sent to the Netherlands India, the following information has been obtained.—The Netherlands India packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the *Edinburgh* and the *Union*. The French packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the packet from China and then fortnightly. It follows that, to forward correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the letters should be put into Leighton. Nothing was seen of the *Edinburgh* on the passage, and that vessel was not in Manila when the *Edinburgh* left on the 25th inst.

A circular has been issued by Mr. Lister, Collector of Stamp Revenue, in which he calls attention to the habitual neglect by the Chinese of the requirements of the Stamp Ordinance. He says that the number of documents presented by Chinese for stamping bears no proportion to the extensive business done by them, and it is evident that this systematic evasion of the law tends to throw a slur upon the Chinese and the credit of the community. The addresses are asked to impress upon their correspondents that though H.R. the Governor is adverse to offering rewards to informers, yet it is the duty of the Chinese to observe the law, and that the policy will be adopted, and the amount of the rewards offered will be increased until the desired end has been attained. A notice in Chinese has been posted about the town, and subjects to which it is desired every publicity should be given.

The new instruction in Japan threatens to be even more serious than that at first anticipated. The Kumeo and Yamaguchi rising was partial and spasmodic, more in the nature of an *outrage* than an organized rebellion, while the demonstrations of the farmers in various parts were really nothing more than local riots, and never presented much danger of growing into a general outbreak. But the present movement appears likely to assume more formidable dimensions. As yet, so far as we are aware, no open display of violence has been attempted beyond the seizure of a steamer by a body of samurai, while no blood has actually been shed. But the air is charged with rumours and the greatest uneasiness prevails. The very quietness of the rebels is ominous; it is like the lull before a tempest. They are evidently not anxious to strike a first blow, and meantime are pushing on preparations in a manner sufficiently alarming. It now appears that they have been contemplating a revolt for a considerable period, and only waited for the time to become ripe. It is well known that they can secretly put an army in the field. A large military force has always existed in Satsuma. They have, in point of fact, no less than three separate bodies, numbering collectively twenty-one thousand men, ready for action, and it is reported that they can arm forty thousand men. Moreover they possess some heavy Krupp guns, a large store of rifles, and can manufacture ammunition. It is also said that the samurai of Kishu are likely, in the event of matters coming to a crisis, to again break out; while the farmers in some districts, for reasons unexplained, are ready to rebel at a moment's notice. The situation, it must be confessed, is an awkward one for the Japanese Government, and will tax its energies and resources to the utmost to meet it successfully. It is, of course, buckling to the task, and has taken active measures to quell the rebellion. Large bodies of troops and constabulary are being despatched to the disaffected districts as fast as they can be transported, one of the finest vessels in the navy has been ordered to Shimonoseki, and the Government has telegraphed to England asking when the three men-of-war now building there will be ready. If the insurrection is to be subdued quickly and effectually it can only be done by prompt and stern measures, unless, indeed, hostilities can be averted by the intervention of the Satusama chiefs. It is to be feared, however, that matters have gone too far for any attempt at conciliation to succeed, and that the rebels will not brook interference now. If it does come to a contest, the country generally must suffer severely. At the present time the want of money is grievously felt in Japan, the expenditure for many non-paying enterprises being very high, and the revenue woefully diminished by the recent sweeping reduction in the land tax. A civil war on a large scale could scarcely fail to bring the country to the verge of bankruptcy. It would likewise entail upon the people for years to come a heavy additional burden of taxation, tending to render them dissatisfied and discontented. The grant of any money for the development of public works would be grudged and opposed, and progress would be stayed. The making of roads—a matter of the greatest importance to the welfare of the country—has been much neglected, and will be still further deferred by this insurrection. The improvements in agriculture, upon which the future prosperity of the mass of the population so largely depends, will stand little chance of receiving attention in the midst of a sanguinary conflict. Altogether, the prospect looks very gloomy for the land of the Rising Sun. And, after all, what, as the *Japan Mail* asks, does Satsuma want? This is a question which it is difficult to answer. The insurgents assert that they have grievances, and bring forward the abolition of the ancient custom of wearing swords, the capitalization of the pensions of the samurai, and the loss of southern Sighuan, but they must know that the latter cannot be restored, and the former are certainly not worth going to war for. It is to be hoped that some settlement will yet be arrived at by which the impending struggle may be averted, and that the country will be spared the horrors of a civil war.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

(Via Reuters.)

London, 1st March.

THE CHINESE IMMIGRATION QUESTION IN AMERICA.

The Committee of Congress appointed to enquire into the Chinese Immigrant Question have published their report, in which they recommended that the Chinese should be permitted to enter the United States, but that they should be restricted to commercial purposes, and that the Government should exercise the right of regulation and restraint of the influx of immigrants.

SAILING BOAT RACE.

On Saturday afternoon an open sailing boat race came off. Four boats only took part, as appearance, namely Messrs. Blackhead & Co.'s, Ocean's, Nemo's, and the *Edinburgh*. A start was effected at 1.31 p.m. The first race was won by the *Edinburgh*. The second race was won by the *Edinburgh*. The third race was won by the *Edinburgh*. The fourth race was won by the *Edinburgh*.

The boats got back to the starting point as follows:—
Blackhead & Co.'s..... 2.15.0
Ocean's..... 2.20.0
Nemo's..... 2.25.0
Edinburgh..... 2.30.0

There was a slight but steady breeze the greater part of the day, and the end of the race, however, it fell rather calm.
POLICE INTELLIGENCE.
3rd March.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, Esq.

A DUE CASE.

Mr. Francis Hornum, residing in Holly Wood Road, was summoned by Mr. Russell to appear before him on the 26th inst. for keeping an unlicensed and dangerous dog which was accustomed to attack and worry other dogs contrary to Section 11, Clause C, of Ordinance 14 of 1865.

The defendant appeared with all witnesses appointed in court, and as the case did not come on as soon as the complainant liked he rose and addressed the magistrate stating that he was not prepared to pay the fine, and that he was afraid of the dog, and was willing to pay the fine. The magistrate then told him that he was willing to pay the fine, and that he was willing to pay the fine.

The complainant said, down, but after a little time again rose and said he would rather withdraw the summons than pay the fine. The magistrate then told him that he was willing to pay the fine, and that he was willing to pay the fine.

The defendant said, down, but after a little time again rose and said he would rather withdraw the summons than pay the fine. The magistrate then told him that he was willing to pay the fine, and that he was willing to pay the fine.

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Matheson & Co. had not yet known the man arrested. At 3 p.m. he was still at the theatre, and the two defendants came and arrested him. He told them he was not a thief, and asked for his money.

The Magistrate—Then are you a lawyer? Mr. Denney—Your Worship, of course, does not intend to combine the two professions.

Witnesses—The witness, who is the defendant's brother, told him that he was a thief, and that he was a thief. The witness, who is the defendant's brother, told him that he was a thief, and that he was a thief.

The witness, who is the defendant's brother, told him that he was a thief, and that he was a thief. The witness, who is the defendant's brother, told him that he was a thief, and that he was a thief. The witness, who is the defendant's brother, told him that he was a thief, and that he was a thief.

The witness, who is the defendant's brother, told him that he was a thief, and that he was a thief. The witness, who is the defendant's brother, told him that he was a thief, and that he was a thief. The witness, who is the defendant's brother, told him that he was a thief, and that he was a thief.

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CANTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

2nd March.

There is no news of interest here with the exception of what I have been able to glean from native sources, and that is simply intelligence as to the way they have of managing matters in the province of Kwangtung.

The soldiers are supposed to be the guardians of the public peace, the protectors of property. This is the mode they take frequently adopted of managing the province of Kwangtung. The soldiers are supposed to be the guardians of the public peace, the protectors of property. This is the mode they take frequently adopted of managing the province of Kwangtung.

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SHANGHAI.

(From our Correspondent.)

For the benefit of sailing steamers, the *Chiao*, which arrived the 22nd ult. from Swatow and Amoy, reports a unique case in mid-China between the *Tai* and *Seah* Islands. On the 20th ult. a small boat, carrying a large number of men, was seen on the river near the *Chiao*.

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blow the smoke forward in such dense clouds that the troops were completely hidden. The force of the attack was estimated at upwards of 300, and that of the attacking party at upwards of 200 men. The garrison repulsed the breach during the night by means of fire, and the attack was abandoned.

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THE MINUT.

THE PIN TRADE.
There are in England (according to the *Engineering Journal*) as nearly as can be ascertained, 580 pin-machines, for producing pins of complete or by two processes—pointing and heading. Each of these machines makes on an average 220 pins per minute, making 7,556,000 in an hour, or 58,904

... as nearly as can
... in-machines, for pro

1873 to 408,749 roubles. The number of monks in 1873, according to an official report was 2,886, exclusive of those in the eparchies of Kiev, Perm, Poltava, and Simbirsk, and in the Alexander Nevsky Monastery. The entire number would seem to be about 3,256, besides whom there are about half as many nuns. A third source of revenue is provided by the contributions of

ascertain. But some notion of their richness may be obtained from the following

Formerly the largest portion of the land at Battersea was occupied by the market gardeners, and the produce of the fields was in considerable repute. The English enamels formerly made here are now much sought after. Sir Marc Isambard Brunel's celebrated saw and veneer mills were burned down about the year 1814.—*Builder*.

It was in 1825 that Brillat-Savarin, at the

through life, and everything which lives nourishes itself. II. Animals feed: man eats; a man of wit and breeding alone knows how to eat. III. The destiny of nations depends on the way in which they nourish themselves. IV. Tell me what you eat, and I will tell you what you are. V. The Creator, in obliging man to eat in order that he may live, invites him by appetite, and rewards him

COTTON GOODS.

Anglo Saxon	Feb. 1	Harrington	Brit.	bk
Annie S. Hall	Feb. 25	Mellon	Amer.	bk
B. of Oregon	Feb. 9	Merriman	Amer.	bk
Bertha	Jan. 26	Ringe	Ger.	bk
Bento	Jun. 24	Wesenberg	Ger.	bk
Bon Cano	Jun. 23	Luene	Siam.	bk
Buntan	Feb. 21	Crantz	Ger.	bk
Carpo	Feb. 2	Murphy	Brit.	bk
Chineton	Feb. 2	Baker	Brit.	sch

L. von Beaulieu	Moh. 1	Schneider	Ger. bk
Formosa	Feb. 25	Schwaer	Ger. sch
	Feb. 15	Quack	Brit. sch

Western Bell	Feb. 12	H. E. Fish	Amer. bk
Wm. Turner	Feb. 12	Vaandrord	Brit. bk
			BECE
Phase	—	—	fcw. Mag.
John Adam	—	J. H. Grimes	Hulk

Name	Age	Sex	P.
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FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR.			
Name.	Nation.	Tons.	
Subsloe	Amer. gun-v.	1350	
utino	Span. trans.	—	

ennesses

0 lbs.	4.40	8.50	Brimstone
10 lbs.	5.20	8.30	Buffalo's I
12 lbs.	6.00	8.20	Camphor,

54	<u>Yugel, Hagedorn & Co</u>	
55	D. Leprik & Co	
56	Rozario & Co	S. Francisco
57	Wieler & Co	Halong
58	Meyer & Co	London
59	Obine	Godiff
60	Siemssen & Co	Hilda
61	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Newchwang
62	Corneo Co. Limited	London.
63		J. Wo
64		Parad

85	Borneo Co. Limited	
82	Melchers & Co	Tientsin
81	Siemssen & Co	Saigon

3	Rozario & Co	Manila
11	Rozario & Co	
<p>NG VESSELS & HULKS.</p> <p>33 Harbour Master</p> <p>18 Water Police</p>		

[illegible]

IN HARBOUR.	Coastal H. Arm Jupiter Lottis Mary J Otto Rovings Tartar
<i>Captain.</i>	
Commander Matthews Don Juan Rapallo	

Manila.....	7.40	α 15.50	Yellow.....
ed.....	16.80	α 18.50	Green Beans

		In port on	
Feb. 19	Thielemann	Ger. bk	313
Feb. 19	Lemoult	Ger. bk	312
Feb. 12	Davey	Brit. bk	306
Feb. 12	Dasborough	Brit. bk	299
Feb. 12	Threo	Brit. bk	346

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SHAI

In part on 23

		small craft, and rec-
		on the Yang-tze ar-
		table.

Jan. 28	Gordon	Brit. bk	233
Feb. 11	Mailler	Ger. sch	
Oct. 14	Hoffman	Ros. sch	35
Nov. 1	Johnson	Amr. sch	159
Feb. 13	Brinkmeyer	Ger. bk	230
Feb. 13	Adamsen	Amr. sch	463
Feb. 2	Kryant	Ger. bk	256
Feb. 13	Kremena		

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February, 1877

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